## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## **INFORMATION REPORT**

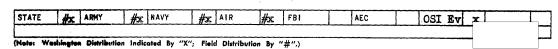
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## SECURITY INFORMATION

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25X1

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25X1 Soviet tubes are not as good as American tubes, the weight of the various units is greater, and in general 25X1 is inferior to the 1948 RCA model. 25X1 Based on these findings, the Soviet television industry is at least five years behind that of the American in-25X1 the Soviets could bridge this gap in a very short time if they were thus determined In the opinion of the Soviets they are not far behind other 25X1 countries in the quality of the picture. It is the USSR's plan simply to have a television tube with a loudspeaker located in the home (similar to the usual Soviet loudspeaker) with a direct cable, in lieu of wireless, to the studio transmitter for receiving broadcasts. Vin Zeluff's article "Television Remote Viewer", in the December 1948 issue of Electronics describes such a viewer (which was developed in 1948). 3. The Soviets are attempting to develop their own color television believe they will be the first in Europe to succeed. 25X1 the Soviets were working with a camera which employs a supericonoscope and a disc with three color filters; they were trying to adapt it to the image orthicon. At that time, however, the camera was so lacking in sensitivity that it was necessary for an individual being projected to be under an almost unbearable heat. The Soviets would like to copy other systems 25X1 of color television but do not wish to spend money for that purpose. Since to their mind color television has no military use, the effort expended in that field is not intensive. The specifications for color television used in the USSR were not of Soviet derivation but had been obtained from foreign publications, eg, Parts I, II, and III of the September issue of IRE. The color television laboratory at Institute 380 was small and 25X1 no enlargement was contemplated. The Soviets used the German type supericonoscopes until early 1952, at which time they began constructing their own supericonoscopes for both civilian and military use (the Soviet superigonoscope was called the super Emitron and was publicized as being of Soviet invention). The supericonoscopes allocated for civilian consumption are those which have been rejected for military use.

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Leningrad monthly. They were also being constructed at Institute

160 near Moscow.

about 20 supericonoscopes were constructed in

25X1

like to develop a 6000 megacycle television relay system but cannot because of the lack of the necessary tubes.

9. More than half of the electronics engineers in the USSR were females. the higher schelon Soviet scientists are as capable as those in any other country. However, a lack of qualified engineers on the working levels exists in all fields.

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